FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Extracts from the Editorial Correspondence of the Presbyterian.

"The College is in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period of its existence. The Faculty are faithful and laborious, and the standard of scholarship is as high as that of any Institution in the land. Nowhere, we may safely assert, is better discipline maintained, or a more wholesome and decided religious impulse brought to bear upon the minds of the students.

"The location is healthy, board is cheap, and tuition is a mere trifle. All are on scholarships, and if a student does not own one, he can rent one for $12 to $15 per year. There are about 85 students in attendance. The Faculty is large, compared with the number of students. There are six Professors, and the vacancy in the chair of Belles Lettres, it is hoped and expected, will be filled during this year. The students can recite much oftener and be more thoroughly drilled than where the classes are so very large.

"A large amount of apparatus has just been purchased by the Professor of Chemistry, and in addition there is perhaps the best cabinet of Minerals in the country, classified and arranged by Prof. Bramby.

"But that which attracts the visitor's notice, now, more than anything else, is the noble edifice which is in process of construction. The foundations of granite are already 5 feet high and ready for the floor. When finished, the building will be one of the largest, handsomest and most convenient in the land.

"The centre building is 80 x 170 feet, including portico, which is 30 wide x 80. The columns of the portico are 45 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. The two wings are 107 6 in length x 40 feet wide. Three stories high, 35 feet. The centre building is 55 feet high. The first story of the latter has 6 large recitation rooms—and second story has the chapel and library rooms. The chapel is to be 80 feet square. In the two wings there are to be 60 double rooms, 15 x 18 6. The corridor through the wings is 8 feet wide, and through the centre building is 20 feet.

"According to the contract, the building is to be finished by July, '59, and the contractor hopes to have the wings ready for occupation by students next January. The whole cost will be $80,000."

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, J. In Edgerton v Spivey, from Johnston, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carroll v White, in equity from Sampson; demurrer sustained, and bill dismissed. Also, in Garrison v Blount, in equity from Beaufort, dismissing the bill. Also, in Perry v Mendenhall, in equity from Guilford, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Berry v Sloan, in equity from Orange, report set aside and referred again. Also, in Ireland v Forest, in equity from Alamance, dismissing the bill. Also, in Lambert v Hobson, in equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill. Also, in Spruill v Trader, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Abt v Miller, from Wake; reversed, and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Howard v Hanff, in equity from Craven, declaring the plaintiffs entitled to the relief prayed for.

By BATTLE, J. In Walters v Hailey, from Caswell; judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Hamlet v Taylor, from Wilson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Spencer v Spencer, in equity from Hyde, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Wright v Long, in equity from Columbus, decretal order affirmed. Also, in Morris v Morris, in equity from Craven; demurrer overruled. Also, in Williams and others v Cotten, in equity from Wake; decree for plaintiff. Also, in Lane v Bennett, in equity from Wayne, decree declaring the rights of the parties. Also, in Tull v Woodley, in equity from Lenoir; decree for plaintiff. Also, in Lane v Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrell v Norville, from Edgecombe; judgment affirmed.

Per Curiam—Moore v Moore, in equity from Guilford, dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill. Also, in Self v Clark, in Equity, from Guilford, decree for plaintiffs. Also, in State v Ely, from Beaufort, judgment arrested. Also, in State v McDaniel, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Foy v Johnson, in equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill.—*Ral. Standard.*

SUPERIOR COURTS—SPRING CIRCUITS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts of this State will ride the Spring Circuit as follows:

Edenton	Circuits,	Judge Dick.
Newbern,	"	" Caldwell.
Raleigh,	"	" Ellis.
Hillisboro,'	"	" Saunders.
Wilmington,	"	" Manly.
Salisbury,	"	" Bailey.
Mountain,	"	" Person.

Ral. Standard.

Letter to the Editors, dated

"GRAHAM, N. C., Jan'y 29, 1858.

"There has been an unusual amount of sickness in our little village during the last seven or eight months. There have been, I suppose, from 20 to 25 deaths in the village and the immediate vicinity, mostly from typhoid and nervous fevers, and that in a population not exceeding 300, and in a part of the country always noted for health."

Sale of Bank Stock.—At an executor's sale in Anson county a few days ago, 70 shares of stock in the Bank of Wadesboro were sold, which brought the following prices, viz:

20	shares	par	value	50 at	59
20	"	"	"	"	61
10	"	"	"	"	61¼
20	"	"	"	"	61

Char. Whig.

FOR HTE OBSERVER.

SAMPSON AGAINST THE STATE FOR HOGS.

Three of the largest Hogs ever raised in this section, have been killed on Rowan and the Six Runs. Mr. E. Peterson killed one, weight, 587 lbs., Jan'y 8th 1858. Mr. C. T. Stevens killed one, weight 587½ lbs., Jan'y 29th 1858. Mr. Wm. Williamson killed one, weight 605 lbs., Jan'y 29th 1858. Williamson killed 5 others, same day, weighed as follows: one 280, 282, 308, 313, 313 lbs., averaging a fraction over 299 lbs. each.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD.

On Tuesday of Richmond County Court, Walter F. Leak, Esq., addressed a number of the citizens of his native County, in vindication of his character from the aspersions cast upon it by some of the public journals of the present day,—and most especially from the charge of political apostacy. He cited the numerous antecedents of his life, both in prosperity and adversity, as enduring monuments of his unwavering fidelity to the Democratic faith. He called upon the friends of his youth, those who knew him best, to bear testimony, if for the last thirty years he had not done valiant service among the Democratic cohorts. And now, when the frosts of many winters were silvering o'er his head, and the victory nearly won, to be called a *renegade!* by one who, so recently as 1840, was astride a log-cabin, with a pod of red pepper in one hand, and a gourd of cider in the other, shouting at the top of his voice "Huzza! huzza! for Tippecanoe and Tyler too!" was past all endurance. And for what reason? Simply because he, in common with a number of independent and intelligent Democrats, had seen proper to declare to his friends, after a thorough investigation of the subject, that he believed North Carolina ought to have her proportionable part of the Public Lands, which had been acquired by the blood and treasure of all the States in common. And has it come to this, that a citizen of North Carolina cannot speak the honest convictions of his heart without being hunted down if those convictions happen to come in conflict with the behests of the horn-blowers of his party?

Mr. Leak discussed the subject of Distribution in an able and forcible manner; showed the vast amount of public lands that had already been given away to the Western and North-western States by Congress; and the duplicity of some of the Democracy of the North-west, who with their mouths sang the syren song "Distribution is unconstitutional," and at the same time with both their hands grabbed millions of acres of the public domain. Could Mr. Leak reach the masses in North Carolina, he would not fail to convince them of the justice of his cause. In the course of his remarks he announced himself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina.

WHIG.

From the Wilmington Journal.

ROUT OF THE BIG SWAMP NEGROES.

MESSRS. EDITORS: For several years past a band of runaway negroes, numbering at various times from six to ten, has infested the Big Swamp, lying between Bladen and Robeson counties, just below Smith's Bridge, on the road leading from Elizabethtown to Lumberton.

You will remember that twelve or eighteen months ago, an attempt to capture them was made by citizens of Bladen county, and Mr. David Lewis, one of the party, was killed by them.

On last Tuesday, the 26th January, a party of men from Robeson county, and Mr. John Westley Sikes, of Bladen, made a descent upon these negroes, and quite a fight ensued. The negroes, 8 or 10 in number, were well armed, with single and double-barrelled guns, and, having heard beforehand that an attempt would be made on that day to storm their camp, they hid themselves in ambush along the path leading into the swamp, and as Mr. Sikes and two other gentlemen, who were ahead of the others of the party, entered the swamp, some six or eight negroes rose up and fired upon them. They were then fired on by the whites and two of them killed. *Major*, a negro man belonging to John W. Alford, Esq., of Robeson county, was shot dead, and a negro belonging to John C. Baker, Esq., of Bladen, has been found dead since then.

The remainder of the negroes took to the water, some in boats and others in the water. After they fled, they were fired upon again, and another negro was wounded—supposed mortally.

The negroes were pursued for a considerable distance down the run of the swamp, but the majority of the number succeeded in making their escape.

On Wednesday after the fight, the gentlemen of the party went in and found their camp about three-fourths of a mile in the swamp. They had a large house, well shingled over; a smoke house; a dairy; fattening hogs, and all other things in the housekeeping line.

Great credit is due to Messrs. Noah Mercer, J. W. Sikes, John Rozier, Neill McLain, Riley Purnell, Alfred Allen, Simeon Allen, Wm. Wilson, Thos. Wilson, Joseph Chason, Wm. Kinlaw, Amistead Singletary, Isaac Wilkins, John Ivey, and Bunyan Meares, who composed the party.

The negroes fought bravely, but shot badly. None of the whites were wounded. Major fired after he fell, and died without yielding.

On Christmas day these fellows, with a drum, came out of the swamp and had a regular drill and review. My informant, who was one of the company, states that they had a flag also.

I believe most or all of these negroes were outlaws. Yours, &c., BLADEN.

Indefinite Suspension.—The issue of the *Clinton Independent* of this date announces the indefinite suspension of that paper. If not previously disposed of, the office will be sold at public auction on the 6th instant. The hard times press with as much severity upon the publishers as upon the rest of mankind. We regret the discontinuance of the *Independent*. It afforded our Sampson county friends an organ for their local county news, and we frequently found in its columns items of interest in regard to the doings of our friends in that section.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A good deal of feeling is manifested among Virginians because of the removal of S. T. Sawyer from the Collectorship of Norfolk, and the appointment of Dr. J. J. Simpkins in his place. Not that there is any objection to the new appointee; but because the incumbent is a very worthy man, having a large family, and is entirely dependent upon the Collectorship for means of support. It seems, however, that at one time, when Mr. Sawyer was editor of the Norfolk *Argus*, he criticised Mr. Floyd, present Secretary of War, with considerable severity, expressing doubts of his personal integrity. The possession and expression of such opinions prove unfortunate for the ex-editor. The reputation of a Cabinet member requires his sacrifice, and he will have to go. It may not be impertinent, however, to inquire whether the removal of a conceded competent Collector will settle the question of the Secretary's integrity?—*N. Y. Times.*

A Mill that would have Pleased Jack Falstaff. A mammoth "distillery and flouring" mill has just gone into operation at Vincennes, Ind. It turns out 400 barrels of whiskey and 200 do. of flour per day, just about the proportion of Jack Falstaff's sack to his bread.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1858.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The American Almanac contains a list of the Colleges, with number of Students, &c., in the United States, from which it appears that the number of under-graduates in our University, by the Catalogue of 1856–7, was greater than the number in any other Institution in the country except Yale. The Almanac states the number as 421, but it should be 431, the actual number.

The Catalogue for the present year, 1857–8, has not been published, we believe; but we understand there is an increase over the previous number of Students.

We are glad to learn that the Trustees have appropriated $30,000 to enlarge and improve the Chapel and to construct two new edifices. These last have been much needed, as the limited number of rooms in the College buildings has obliged many students to rent rooms in the village, at a material increase of their otherwise necessary expenses. An Architect is now engaged in preparing plans, drawings, &c., and the work will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit.

We are glad to learn that the statement of Gov. Swain, which we copied on Monday from the Standard, was intended to have been sent to the Observer for publication, as was proper under the circumstances; and that the discourtesy o giving it another direction was not the act of the writer.

A GOVERNOR'S "PALACE."—The N. Y. Times having stated that there was but one State in the Union which had provided a residence for its Governor, was corrected by "H," as follows:—

The Governor's Residence in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The official residence of the Governor of North Carolina, at Raleigh, which is owned by the State, is called, *by law*, "The Governor's Palace." I think this is the only building in the United States which is officially and legally called a palace. The lower branch of the Legislature is called the House of Commons.

By the way, it is a curious fact that the people of Raleigh, of North Carolina, and of the United States generally, don't know how to pronounce Raleigh. In this country we always say Raw-ly—the young gentleman for whom the place was named was, and is, called by Englishmen Sir WALTER RAL-LY. Yours truly, H.

Several others have claimed for their States a like provision. We are inclined to think that a majority of them are entitled to claim it.

We well remember, when a boy, the building of the aforesaid "Palace," which was regarded, in that primitive age, before brown stone and marble were so common as they have since become, as a Palace indeed. It was then a large building, comparatively speaking, but of late years it has been found to be too small for even "little David Reid," as that Governor used to be called. It has been enlarged, and yet has lost its palatial name, and become a simple "Governor's House," or more properly, simply a "Governor's House."

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—The taxes in Mecklenburg for County purposes, as we learn from the Democrat, are 45 cents on the $100 valuation of land, and 85 cents on the poll. Of these amounts 5 cents each on land and polls are for railroad purposes; for which a tax was also levied of ½ of 1 per cent. on the value of carriages, 25 cents on each gold watch and 10 cents on each silver watch, 50 cents on each piano, and 1¼ per cent. on the value of gold and silver plate.

A Democratic meeting in Catawba County has nominated Judge Ellis for Governor. The same meeting resolved "that North Carolina is able, and that she should complete her system of Internal Improvements already commenced;" and "that we are entirely opposed to Distribution, as unconstitutional and unjust; and that we will do all in our power to defeat the measure."

As the completion of the system already commenced means the completion of the road which will pass through or near Catawba County, we suppose the Democrats there think that they can get along very well without distribution. It answers their purpose quite as well to have us pay for their road as to have the general government do it. But to us, who pay the taxes and get no railroad, the distribution plan would be pleasanter.

ASYLUM FOR DRUNKARDS.—Such an institution is about to be established in New York. $50,000 have already been subscribed, and a Board organized with Hon. B. F. Butler as President. More than 1300 physicians have signed a memorial to the Legislature in its behalf.

We think this a judicious movement, quite as much so as the establishment of asylums for lunatics, for in many cases intemperance is as much a disease as lunacy, with generally equal or greater hopes of cure by judicious treatment. It is besides a far more prevalent disease, there being probably fifty drunkards to one lunatic.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 25th ult. was $4,650,352.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,369,509 bales, against 1,938,248 bales last year. Decrease, 568,739 bales.

ERROR.—We wrote on Monday that 'two months' of the session of Congress had passed; but the types made us say '*four* months.'

A convention of the Elders and Deacons of the Synod of North Carolina is to be held in Greensboro on the 24th of February.

BREAKING UP OF PARTIES.—It is manifest, we think, that the democratic party is on the eve of disruption. The President's recent course on the Kansas question has alienated his Northern friends, whilst his previous course on the same question had shaken the faith of many of his Southern supporters. How far it may be possible for democrats to relinquish their love of the spoils, which has been so potent, not only to keep the party together but to draw to it hungry hordes from all others, remains to be seen. It certainly does seem, from such signs as the following, that the party cannot hang together. There is only one consideration that can inspire regret if they break into a thousand fragments, and that is, that the disruption must widen the breach between North and South—a result to be deprecated by every patriot:—

Almost a Unit.—The Philadelphia *Press* informs us that "Pennsylvania is almost a unit" in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It says that the masses of the people in that State, and on this issue, occupy but one platform and that no power can drive them or remove them from it. It asserts further that of the 38,000 men in Philadelphia who voted for James Buchanan, there are not one thousand—no, not one hundred—who approve the policy of forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. It adds, thus confidently and emphatically:

"These men have been the friends of James Buchanan since 1838; they are his friends now; and they are Democrats who are so neither for office nor for expediency, but for principle and for country. *They are the Democratic party!* And those who talk of turning *them* out of the party because they will not bow to a wanton fraud, might as readily lift the Alleghanies from their eternal foundations, and carry them bodily into the bosom of the sea."

TOO TRUE.—It is not often that we agree with the Washington Union, and disagree with the National Intelligencer. But the following opening sentences of a late article in the editorial columns of the former, command our assent, though the Intelligencer seems to dispute their justice. (We have a suspicion, however, that the Intelligencer was indulging in a little bit of *irony:*)—

"The ancient prestige of senatorial authority has not yet altogether ceased to have some consideration amongst the people of the United States. The echoes of those mighty voices which, in the days of Jackson and his immediate successors, vibrated through the green valleys and deep gorges of the confederacy, have scarcely yet entirely died away; and the penny whistles which are now blown daily from the rostrum once occupied by Calhoun, Webster, and Clay have only the authority which grows out of a mere association of ideas. * * * Times, indeed, have changed, and men have changed with the times."

Yes, and to whom is the country indebted for the change? Who made the "penny whistles" aforesaid? What party but the democratic has filled the Halls of Congress with small men, instead of the great men whose "mighty voices" were wont to "vibrate through the green valleys and deep gorges of the confederacy?" It is not necessary to look beyond our own State for a sample of what has happened all over the country. Badger, and Mangum, and Graham, were among those "mighty voices," which the democracy has hushed, and in their stead we have "penny whistles," as the Union aptly terms them.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Mr. Doolittle presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin, asking the conquest or purchase of Cuba, for the purpose of annexation.

The bill to increase the army came up. Gen. Houston advocated the substitution of Border Rangers for regularly enlisted troops; also the promotion from the ranks of the army instead of men in civil walks of life.

A long discussion ensued as to whether the Minnesota State, or Pacific Railroad bill, should be next considered. Mr. Mason said there might be circumstances making it necessary for Southern States, in order to determine where they stand in the Union, to take up the Minnesota and Kansas bills together.

Mr. Wilson said such conjunction would be unnecessary, and gave notice that he and his friends would avail themselves of all legitimate means to resist the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Hale said there never had been a proposition before that body that so seriously threatened a disruption of the Union, as that of Mr. Mason's.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the connection of the two subjects and made an eloquent union speech, which elicited much applause from the galleries.

On Tuesday, a Message from President Buchanan concerning Kansas was received and read.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to consider the expediency of a reduction of the expenses of government; the navigation laws; the abolition of import duties and a resort to internal taxation.

A resolution was adopted directing the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of J. B. Williamson, of New York, who refuses to appear before the Corruption Committee, in the case of the Lawrence, Stone & Co. expenditure.

Mr. Parrott, of Kansas, presented the remonstrance of the Legislative Assembly of that Territory, against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Lane asked for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

On Tuesday, several hours were occupied in debating the printing deficiency appropriation, which was ultimately defeated by a large majority.

The President's Kansas Message was received and read.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The Steamer Fanny Fern was lately blown up near Cincinnati, and 13 persons were killed and 7 severely injured.

MILITARY EXPENSES.—In a debate on the bill to increase the Army, in the Senate last week, it was stated that the expenditures for the military establishment of the United States during the last year, in a time of profound peace, had amounted to the sum of twenty-six millions of dollars, while thirty-six millions was the highest sum reached during any year of the Mexican war, and while only twenty-one millions was the highest sum reached during the late war with Great Britain.

The Union, however, shows that the Army expenses proper were only $14,000,000, the additional amount being composed of $5,000,000 for fortifications, &c., and nearly $7,000,000 for preparations for the Mormon war.

The amount is large, undoubtedly, but we are greatly mistaken if the public feeling would not sanction double its amount rather than allow the authority of the government to be defied by the vile crew of Utah Mormons.

There is some force, we think, in another objection to the new Army bill, viz: that it makes no provision for disbanding the new troops when the present necessity for them shall have ceased. There can scarcely be a need, after the Mormon difficulty shall have been settled, of a permanent addition of 10,000 men to the Army, though there may be, and probably is, a need of *some* addition.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Our readers are aware that much dissatisfaction with the Society has been produced by the publication of a revised edition of the Bible. The matter was brought before the Board of managers; referred to a select Committee of nine, and two reports made—one by eight members of the Committee, the other by Dr. Storrs. After long and animated discussion in the Board, before a large assemblage of the friends of the Society, on Thursday night last, the majority report was adopted with great unanimity. Its recommendations are summed up in the following resolutions closing the report:—

"Resolved, That this Society's present Standard English Bible be referred to the standing committee on versions for examination; and in all cases where the same differs in the text or its accessories from the Bibles previously published by the society, the committee are directed to correct the same by conforming it to previous editions printed by this Society, or by the authorized British presses; reference also being had to the original edition of the translators, printed in 1611; and to report such corrections to this Board, to the end that a new edition, thus perfected, may be adopted as the standard edition of the Society.

"Resolved, That until the completion and adoption of such new standard edition, the English Bibles to be issued by this Society shall be such as conform to the editions of the Society anterior to the late revision, so far as may be practicable, and excepting cases where the persons or auxiliaries applying for Bibles shall prefer to be supplied from copies of the present standard edition now on hand or in process of manufacture."

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.—The accounts from Europe generally, and particularly from England, show the same state of things following the panic there, as here. Operations in all kinds of business are extremely limited, men make new obligations with reluctance, and rather devote themselves to the settlement of old ones. Consequently, there as here, specie is accumulating in immense amounts, and lying idle for want of inclination to invest in any thing. The effect upon the working population is worse in Europe than in the United States, for the reason that that class have fewer resources there than here. It is summed up by the N. Y. Express as follows:—

"The lack of employment, consequent upon the stoppage of the mills and manufactories in various localities, is leading to serious disturbances on the part of the starving operatives. At Preston there had been a serious *emeute*, in consequence of a proposition to reduce wages or stop work. At Macclesfield the parish applications for relief continue unabated, although upwards of 190,000 cases have been relieved since the commencement of the pressure! At Middleton the silk trade shows but little improvement. At Mottram a good deal of sufferiug prevails among the operative classes, notwithstanding soup kitchens, and other modes of temporary relief, are in full blast. At Salford, out of 18,794 persons usually employed, there are on short time 5,949; out of work, 3,116; on full time, 9,729. The Welsh iron districts are in a most unsatisfactory condition. About 3,000 men are on strike in Monmouthshire, and about 8,000 to 9,000 in Aberdare. Before the winter is over, we apprehend there will be a good deal more "striking" of the same sort. The English workman, on the verge of starvation, naturally grows a little restive over the present and prospective appropriations of wealth for the celebration of the approaching royal nuptials. At their "indignation meetings," therefore, there is some pretty loud grumbling against "the government."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.

Gen. Walker.—Gen. Walker appeared before the U. S. District Court yesterday. Judge McCaleb said there was nothing against him, the jury refusing to find a bill. Gen. Walker said he was anxious for a trial. The District Attorney said there was nothing against him unless new instructions came from Washington.

MARRIED,

At Cool Spring, Edgecombe, N. C., on the 14th ult., by Rev. Jos. Blount Cheshire, of the Episcopal Church, Mr. WM. F. DANCY to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of the late James S. Battle.

In Sampson County, on the 28th inst., by Fleet Cooper, Esq., Mr. ALBERT SESSOMS, to Miss MARY A. BUTLER, all of Sampson County.

DIED,

In Sampson County, on the 23d ult., Mrs. PATSY OWEN, relict of the late Owen Owen, aged 86 years. She had been many years a member of the Methodist Church, of which she was a very consistent member.

In Johnston county, Jan. 8th, ELIZABETH BLACKMAN, wife of Josiah L Blackman, in the 34th year of her age. She has left a husband and five small children, besides a large circle of relations and friends, to mourn her untimely loss. She has, for several years past, been a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Near Gold Region, in Moore county, on the 25th ult., after a short illness, Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS, formerly of Montgomery county, in the 61st year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.

Down with the Fillibusters.—At the close of his anti-fillibuster speech, in the Senate, on the 30th ult., Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, said:—

"Now, sir, I will only say in conclusion, that while I desire to see the people of this country, individually and collectively, free, happy, and prosperous, loyal to the Constitution, and obedient to the law, watching the Government with a sober vigilance—not with a partisan spite, not with an illiberal suspicion, but with a sober vigilance—and correcting them, if they go astray, with the moderation of wisdom, I desire to see the Government also sensitive to our national honor, and firm in the protection of our national rights. I desire to see them just and firm, but courteous, towards the great Powers; and at the same time, not only just, but forbearing and generous to the weaker Powers, helping them in their debility, assisting them in their tottering steps in the progress of freedom and civilization. While they are doing all this, I want to see them crushing, with broad and mighty hand, the turbulent spirits in our midst, who regard no law, who set at naught the Constitution, who deride the obligations of international rules, who defy the enactments passed by you to enforce your national obligations, and who, looking only to personal victory, and to personal triumph and to personal aggrandizement, are willing to violate your law, the laws of nations, and the peace of another country; to trample down its independence, and to establish a Government "based on military principles," which shall be restrained by no representative legislature, by no constitutional responsibility, but which shall be a usurped despotism, directed for the benefit of one man or a few men."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From the London Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

Shakspeare has told us that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and, although nearly three centuries have passed since the immortal poet made the assertion, we do not imagine that the crowned heads of the present day feel any exemption from the pains and penalties of regal state. England's good little Queen, Victoria, has certainly both hands and head sufficiently occupied at present. The Court Circular and other journals, as well as many persons in high stations, are beginning to think that the time is come when the Prince Consort's position should be "rectified," and that he should receive the name and style of King. It is now stated that Prince Albert's "right to that honorary title does not rest with the volition of Ministers or with the pleasure of the people. It is the law of the land, and has been since the days of Henry VIII, that the husband of a peeress in her own right shall, if he have issue by her, be tenant by courtesy of her barony, earldom, &c. This rule, it is said, applies not by *right*, but *by grace* to the spouse of the ruling Sovereign; but the law of grace is just as potent in a question of this nature as is the law of right. It is clearly within the personal prerogative of the Sovereign to order and command that the Consort of the Crown shall, in all such things as titles, place, and precedency, have and enjoy the "attributes of royalty." The above is said to be the opinion of very high legal personages; and the question whether or no she shall use her prerogative is, we are told, the subject of her Majesty's thought. She will, we are afraid, find it a difficult one to settle. Her own inclinations, and the wishes of Prince Albert no doubt, point in one direction; the feelings of a considerable part of the people of the country, of a bare majority of the present Administration, and a very considerable majority of both Houses of Parliament, point in an opposite direction. There is a great disinclination to increase what is called *German* influence in this country, and it unfortunately happens that certain apparently unavoidable circumstances have a powerful tendency to do so. How her Majesty will decide, should the subject be really agitating her mind, no one will presume to say, but every thing shows that the question will not long remain unsettled.

* * * The people of England, too, have had their share of care, anxiety, and trouble; but the amount thereof is every day growing less. The commercial and money crisis is at an end; trade is reviving, and prices of imported and colonial produce improving under the influence of restored confidence. The Bank of England holds thirteen millions of bullion and coin, and lends money at 5 per cent., (it will soon be lower,) and has more to lend than people want to borrow. Consols are at 95, with the six months' dividend just paid. The only grumblers are the farmers, and they perhaps have a right to be dissatisfied with the price which they obtain for their wheat, six shillings a bushel. * * *

If it were really the fact that England was about to transfer crown jewels worth at least a million sterling to Hanover, there would be another cause of uneasiness to the head that wears that crown. This cause, however, does not exist. The jewels in question are estimated to be worth about £100,000, and form no part of the Royal Regalia of England. The Times, however, is very indignant at this trifling surrender being made to Hanover, and sarcastically points out how England has, in many ways, been embroiled, burdened, and fleeced for the sake of that "lovely electorate." * * *

That ancient institution the *Ecclesiastical Courts* of England, throughout the kingdom, became defunct (by act of Parliament) on Saturday last, the 9th instant, after an existence of nearly eight hundred years! They had latterly fallen under the universal coudemnation and judgment of the country, never again to be resuscitated.

A Short Sermon and a Good One.—The Rev. Dr. B—— of Philadelphia, is noted for brief sententious sayings in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chestnut street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir, can you tell me how to find the Sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "*Every time you earn five dollars spend ten!*" Saying this, the Doctor walked on, leaving his questioner gaping upon the sidewalk. He was a stranger who had come to town on business and asked for information; but the more he pondered, the more he was convinced that his unknown informant had answered him wisely.

N. Y. Observer.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20.—Schr J C Manson fm Shallotte, Mary Abigail fm Lockwood's Folly. 31.—Schr John, L B Cowperthwaite, J A Stanly fm N York, Francis Satterly fm Savannah. Feb. 1.—Schr Odd Fellow from Lockwood's Folly, Jas W Hinton fm Elizabeth City, Manumit, Native, Patron from Hyde county, Martha from Elizabeth City, L P Smith 51 hours fm N Y, Edwin and Samuel, and Alice fm Hyde county. 2.—Schr O H Tolley fm Baltimore, New Jersey fm Philadelphia, N W Smith fm Charleston, Lilly fm Savannah, Martha Jane fm St. Thomas.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States:

I have received from J. Calhoun, Esq., President of the late constitutional convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress for their action, the constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated at Lecompton, on the 14th ultimo, by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the Government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who are loyal to this Government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and by usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted, had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period, a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it, and to establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature are in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June of the so-called Topeka Legislature with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war in Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker; but soon thereafter, on the 14th July, we find him requesting General Harney to furnish him a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence; and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred "involving an open defiance of the laws, and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city."

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15, he informs the Secretary of State "that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all towns, cities, or counties where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all the abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition societies of the East; and, whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself; and if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory." And again; "In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the Government and to the Union; and that the continued presence of General Harney here is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th July, 1857, General Lane, under the authority of the Topeka convention, undertook, as Governor Walker informs us, "to organize the whole so-called free-State party into volunteers, and to take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The professed object is to protect the polls, at the election in August, of the new insurgent Topeka State Legislature." "The object of taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the free-State conservatives into submission. This is proved by recent atrocities committed on such men by Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here, with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this new revolutionary military organization," &c., &c.

In the Governor's dispatch of July 27, he says, that "General Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments." Without making further quotations of a similar character from other despatches of Gov. Walker, it appears by a reference to Mr. Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass, of the 9th December last, that the "important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after I [he] had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st inst., could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress, that an election, which afforded them an opportunity, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed! The truth is, that up till the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitution and government.

The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated on the 7th December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says: "The convention which framed the constitution at Topeka, originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature. Yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding revolutionary."

This Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress.

It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State of the Union to undertake to establish a separate government, within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government.

Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government, authorized by Congress, have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other constitution than that framed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon a consideration of the merits of the whole, or any part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the Government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right, as well as the duty, of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt the necessary measures to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress?

That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without any enabling act from Congress, to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a constitution in their own way without an express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt, not "their own way," but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution, than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary first to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from their territorial dependence, and establish a State government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a law "for taking the sense of the people of this Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution," at the general election to be held in October, 1856. The "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a convention. It is true, that at this election the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own, for the purpose of subverting the territorial government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th day of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates, on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. "Every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas" on the third Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States or Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, provision was made for the registry of the qualified voters; and in pursuance thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one voters were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of May last, he informed them that "under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That convention is now about to be elected by you, under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress; and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor, also, clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they should not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas, then, (he says,) are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage; but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency; and the absentees are as much bound, under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative."

It may, also, be observed, that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the Delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a territorial law, had been admitted to his seat, and had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all difficulties in Kansas. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws, and to unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do; and the consequences of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates may yet prove to be of a most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which have for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government. It is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law; and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case will indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the convention; not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties of Kansas in the early spring of 1857; but because they had predetermined, at all hazards, to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors, who refused to vote, can never justly complain.

From this review it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted, and was invested with power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small republics of ancient times, the people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot-box, and if the people will refuse to exercise it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution; and having completed their work, finally adjourned on the 7th day of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to a popular vote; but they did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted up the flames of civil war in Kansas, and had produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the Confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it, and it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker in general terms in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns, was not a subject which attracted any attention. In fact, the general provisions of our recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent, that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution.

I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act the Kansas convention were bound to submit this all important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion that, independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the Republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and which is every day carried out into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives, chosen by themselves, their sovereign power to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they think proper. It is true, that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote; but this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or their laws according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas, on the 21st December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise their right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday of January; and that they did, on that day, vote under the Lecompton constitution for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and for members of the Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned; and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, either by one or both parties, the Legislature and the people of Kansas, under their constitution, will know how to redress themselves, and punish these detestable, but too common crimes, without any outside interference.

The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government, have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member to represent them in Congress, members of the State Legislature, and other State officers. They now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares, in express language, in favor of "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people whom it immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the Halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baleful influence throughout the whole country.

It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held, under an act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence, or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted, under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution were, at the very same time and place, recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission: and that fine Territory, which has hitherto been torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and the comforts which follow in the train of agricultural and mechanical industry. The people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years. These are fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized, I believe, in some form or other by every State constitution; and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection to such a course. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas constitution after the year 1864, could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or will not have a convention to amend their constitution and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this, the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and the property of nearly half the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under its present constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity of prohibiting slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st December last, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State, because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this dangerous subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever yet assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas and Nebraska act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and, if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question. Should the agitation be again revived—should the people of the sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness—this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, the small difference of time, one way or the other, is of not the least importance, when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from a revival of the slavery agitation.

In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that—in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas who have, from the beginning, resisted the constitution and the laws—for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen of the States of this Union where slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States.

Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of this Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention. They have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted into the Union, the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for want of outside aliment. Then every difficulty will be settled at the ballot-box. Besides, and this is no trifling consideration, I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops of the U. S. from Kansas, and employ them on branches of service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Gov. Walker, to maintain the existence of the territorial government, and secure the execution of the laws. He considered that at least two thousand regular troops, under the command of Gen. Harney, were necessary for this purpose. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down rebellion in Kansas. This has involved a very heavy expense to the Government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be any occasion therefor troops of the U. S.

I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period; and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds which now appear to be impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe may be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be rejected, I greatly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than any which have ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Febuary 2, 1858.

STATE TAXES PAID IN 1857.

From the Comptroller's Report.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HECTOR MCNEILL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	525,407
Valuation Land,	$1,089,262
Town Property,	$714,923

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$1,696 29
Town Property,	1,081 05
Polls,	1,722 50
Interest,	776 88
Dividend and profit,	176 96
Salaries and Fees,	696 51
Mortgage and Deeds,	47
Studs and Jacks,	27
Marriage License,	75
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	20
Pistols and Knives,	55
Dirks and Canes,	3 25
Gold Watches,	358 75
Silver Watches,	59 10
Pianos,	114
Plate and Jewelry,	57 07
Riding Vehicles,	373 62
Playing Cards,	18 90
Merchants' Capital,	3,015 76
Liquor Traffic,	2,122 33
Retailers,	230
Taverns,	45 81
Circus,	50
Billiard Tables,	150
Insurance Companies,	300
Horse and Mule Drovers,	12 50
Livery Stables,	50 00
Foreign Materials for Carriages,	37
Commissions on Commission Merchants,	33 20
Daguerreotypists,	10
Exhibitions for Reward,	10
Privileged Voters,	15
Total amount,	$13,440 48

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 12 cents per $100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	$2,635 30
County Expenses, 12 do., and 22 do,	2,704 90
Jury, 8 do, and 15,	1,814 87
Deaf and Dumb, 1-33 do., and 1-58 do,	196 40
Total amount,	$7,351 47

HARNETT COUNTY.

JAMES A. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	30,398½
Valuation Land,	$451,358 50
Town Property,	$1,044

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$445 92
Town Property,	1 56
Polls,	676 50
Interest,	77 56
Salaries and Fees,	39
Mortgages and Deeds,	5
Marriage License,	28
Pistols and Knives,	18 75
Gold Watches,	29 25
Silver Watches,	15 90
Pianos,	9
Plate and Jewelry,	4 37
Riding Vehicles,	98
Merchants' Capital,	59 21
Liquor Traffic,	21 18
Privileged Voters,	3 50
Total amount,	$1,532 70

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 5 cents per $100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll,	$438 82
County Expenses,	877 65
Jury,	1,257 95
Total amount,	$2,574 42

From the Raleigh Standard.

N. C. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Statement of the affairs of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Nov. 30, 1857, reported at the Annual Meeting of the Company, Jan. 12, 1858:

Amt. of Property insured Nov. 30 1856,	$4,837,649 59
Amt. of Property insured during the year,	1,790,324 65
	6,627,974 24
Amt. Expired and Canceled during the year,	1,716,474 97
Amt. now insured,	4,911,499 27
Amt. Premium Notes on hand Nov. 30, 1856,	706,786 91
Amt. Premium Notes received during the year,	284,591 23
	991,378 14
Amt. Expired and Canceled during the year,	275,010 61
Amt. Premium Notes now on hand,	716,367 53

RECEIPTS.

Amt. Prem. received during the year, less unexpired Premium,	14,743 62
Amt. Commissions received from Gen'l Agent,	216 00
Amt. received on Assessment, less Commissions,	6,993 40
Amt. in hands of Officers and Agents, Nov. 30, 1856,	3,971 98
Amt. deposited in Bank of the State, Nov. 30, 1856,	541 92
Amt. loaned on Bonds Nov. 30, 1856,	2,287 63
" interest rec'd on Loans, &c.,	127 21
" balances due Agents over remittances, &c.,	465 48
	$29,347 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amt. paid Losses,	$17,775 06
" " Salaries (part 1856 and part 1857,)	2,700 32
Amt. paid Expenses (part 1856 and part 1857,)	1,069 40
Amt. paid Agents for over-remittances, Nov. 30, 1856,	49 91
	$21,594 69

ASSETS.

Amt deposited in Bank of the State,	1,212 34
" in hands of Officers and Agents,	4,783 58
" loaned on Individual Bonds,	1,756 63
	$29,347 94

HAMDEN S SMITH, Sec'y.

Remarkable Death.—Our readers will remember, says the Norwich Courier, the fact stated in these columns a few weeks ago, of a number of cattle and a horse belonging to James H Hyde, having been bitten by a *mad-dog*. There is a sad sequel to that matter, the principal circumstances of which have been related to us as follows:—Not long after the cattle of Mr. Hyde were bitten, Griswold Randall went to Mr. Hyde and bought or bartered with him for one of the cattle—a cow—which had been bitten. He took her home and put her in the stable. A few days since she was attacked with all the symptoms *of hydrophobia*. Mrs. Ann Randall, widow of Calvin Randall, (a brother of Griswold Randall) who kept house for Griswold Randall, was induced by curiosity to offer water to the cow to see whether she would drink it. The froth and saliva from the cow's mouth got into the water, and afterwards Mrs. R. thoughtlessly put her hand into the water to rinse out the pail. On one of the fingers of the hand thus introduced into the water, was a slight abrasion of the skin. In a few days after this—Thursday morning last, we believe—Mrs. R. was attacked with hydrophobia and after three days of horrible agony, *died last Saturday night*, and was buried on Sunday.

One man asked another why his beard was brown and his hair white? "Because," said he, "one is twenty years younger than the other."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

Messrs. Editors of Observer:—I notice in your paper of the 4th inst., a letter taken from the New York *Times*, in which the writer says: "It is a curious fact that the people of Raleigh, of North Carolina, and of the United States generally, don't know how to pronounce Raleigh. In this country we always say Rawly—the young gentleman for whom the place was named was, and is, called by Englishmen Sir WALTER RALLY."

It may be that Englishmen of the present day say Sir Walter Rall-ly; but it is quite certain that neither Raleigh himself nor his contemporaries, so called his name, as the annexed extract from D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature" will show. It also appears by this extract that the orthography of the name varied, even during his life-time; but the pronunciation was the same.

D'Israeli, in his essay on the orthography of proper names, and the variations, as used by different persons, thus speaks: "Another remarkable instance is the name of Sir Walter *Rawley*, which I am myself uncertain how to write, although I have discovered a fact which proves how it should be *pronounced*. *Rawley's* name was *spelt* by himself and by his contemporaries in all sorts of ways: We find it Ralegh, Raleigh, Rawleigh, Raweley, and Rawly; the last of which at least preserves its *pronunciation*. This great man, when young, appears to have subscribed his name Walter *Raweley*, to a copy of verses, printed in 1576. The orthoepy of the name of this great man I can establish by the following fact: When Sir Walter was first introduced to James I, on the King's arrival in England, with whom, being united with an opposition party, he was no favorite, the Scottish Monarch gave him this broad reception: "Rawly, Rawly, true enough, for I think thee very *Rawly*, mon." There is also an enigma contained in a distich written by a lady of the times, which preserves the real pronunciation of the name of this extraordinary man:

What's bad for the stomach, and the word of dishonor,
Is the name of the man whom the king will not honor."

This I think is pretty conclusive evidence that it is right to call Raleigh, *Rawly*" B.

WILMINGTON, Feb'y 1858

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 4, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I object to the pronunciation of our State Capital as given by a correspondent of the New York Times. No Englishman ever did pronounce it "Ral-ly",—some Irishman or Scotchman may have done so by mistake. The names of distinguished men who lived and died two or three centuries since, are often *spelled* differently; but no authority can be quoted to show that Sir Walter Raleigh's name was ever pronounced "Ral-ly;" but the various *spellings* show that his name was always pronounced "Raw-ley." See Curiosities of Literature, by Benj D'Israeli Yours, "IRISHMAN."

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,
" Valentine,
" Large Lima,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,
" Long Blood,
CABBAGE—Early York,
" Sugar Loaf,
" Large Drum-head,
" Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,
CARROT,
MELON—Nutmeg,
" Water,
MUSTARD,
ONION—White,
" Red,
PEAS—Early,
" Marrowfat,
PEPPER,
PUMPKIN,
SQUASH—White Bush,
" Yellow "
TOMATO—Red,
" Yellow,
TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
" White Globe,
" Ruta Baga,
CORN—Sweet,
ALSO,
Onion Sets,
Blue Grass Seed,
PARSLEY,
PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive*.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the combined effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dy-pepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are so subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac-simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3ml

See!

BALDWIN'S

Shirt Advertisement!

In another part of to-day's paper.

Jan'y 18. 77-4wipd

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by
S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

PURCHASE OF RAIL ROAD IRON.—We learn that the President of the Western Rail Road Company, C. B. Mallett, Esq., has purchased 1000 tons of iron in New York. A portion of it will be shipped during this week. This quantity will suffice to lay the track about 12 miles, to Little River, the grading for that distance being almost complete—so nearly so that it will be ready for laying the rails as soon as they can be transported here. The President has also contracted for a locomotive, so that we shall soon have the pleasure of hearing the snort of the iron horse in our streets.

In the meantime, the grading beyond Little River is proceeding with energy.

THE IRON ORE, &c., OF STOKES COUNTY.—A friend has sent us a handbill containing the act of incorporation of the "Stokes Iron Mining Company," with particular accounts of that Mineral Region, by Professors G. J. Phillips, E. Emmons, Jr., and E. Emmons, Sr. From all these papers we learn that this Mineral region is one of the most interesting in the State, abounding as the State does in all the valuable ores, &c. The iron ore is of the magnetic species, yielding about 77 per cent. of metallic iron, lying on the Dan river, about a mile from Danbury, the county town. It extends over a space of about 6 miles long by 2 to 3 miles wide; has been worked for fifty years, and there are two forges in operation, manufacturing bar iron, which commands a high market price, and is in great demand. Its quality is similar to that of the King's Mountain and Lincoln county ore, (of which these ore banks are an extension,) possessing great toughness and malleability, and easy to reduce.

Besides iron, there is found in the vicinity, coal, copper, lead, gold and silver, brimstone, the finest white sand stone, suitable for making glass, marble; and last, but not least, valuable chalybeate springs, situated in a beautiful mountainous region, which only needs means of access to become a second Saratoga. There is ample water power, timber, and wood.

The coal, which is semi-bituminous, running into anthracite, crops out for thirty miles, (from Germanton to Leaksville,) along the route of the projected rail road from High Point via Salem to Lynchburg, Va.

Were this rail road built, and there seems great reason to believe that it will be, it would open all this rich region to improvement. Its iron and coal would soon find their way to market, whilst the abundance of lime from the Stokes county kilns would be delivered in the middle and eastern counties at 10 to 20 cents a bushel, to improve the agriculture of those counties.

We look, as the people of Stokes do, to the connection of all that rich section with this place, by means of our Western Road, extended to High Point, or some other place on the N. C. Road, and the building of the projected road from High Point into Virginia. No one can estimate the change which such roads would work in favor of this place and of the whole line of country through which they would run. Let us all work, without ceasing, to accomplish such great results.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—On Thursday last, 51 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were sold at auction in this town. 10 shares sold at $120 25, and 41 shares at $120—cash.

BANK DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

FIRE IN SUMMERVILLE.—We regret to learn that on Sunday night last the Steam Saw Mill and Planing Machine of Messrs. N. & J. W. McKay, at Summerville, Harnett county, were destroyed by fire. It is ascertained that the fire was accidental. The loss was $8,000 to $9,000, and there was no insurance.

FOR GOVERNOR.—A Democratic meeting in Rowan has nominated Judge Ellis for Governor. The Judge so far leads the way. But, strange to say, the man who receives the nominations of the larger number of popular meetings, is usually defeated in Convention. If the Judge's friends are not more careful his will be another instance of the truth of this general rule.

EDUCATION.—We take pleasure in calling the reader's attention to the advertisement of the Rev. Wm. I. Langdon, of what he modestly terms a "School," at High Point, one of those flourishing villages which have sprung up on the line of the N. C. Rail Road. Its object, which is stated in the advertisement, will commend itself to the good wishes of all. We learn that by means of a similar institution in Beaufort, Mr. Langdon has aided several young Ladies to qualify themselves for useful and lucrative positions, which they now fill.

The building at High Point is said to be a very fine one, four stories high, 100 feet long, 47 wide, and containing 40 rooms.

NOT SO.—The Wilmington Journal considers that taking the benefit of the act for the relief of honest debtors is an "easy way to pay printer's bills." Not so. It is far harder for an honest man, and inconceivably harden for a dishonest one, to take that oath, than to pay in cash.

It is thought a significant circumstance in Virginia that Gen. Washington's eyes (in his new statue) are fixed on the House of Delegates, and his right fore-finger pointed at the penitentiary.

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS MESSAGE.—We need not invite the attention of our readers to this document, which we publish in full. It was vehemently assailed by the freesoil members in Congress, and as earnestly defended by the Southern members.

We notice a computation of the votes in the two Houses, which, if reliable, shows that it is matter of great doubt how the decision will be made. In the Senate, it is stated as 30 for the Lecompton constitution, 27 against, and 3 doubtful. In the House, it is estimated that the majority for Lecompton will be at least 5.

WELL SAID.—While the Army Bill was under consideration in the Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Seward, differing from all his party associates, said that he deemed it a duty, in view of the threatened difficulties in Utah, to vote in favor of some measure which might enable the Administration to rescue the lives and fortunes of American citizens which would otherwise be imperilled or lost; and if in this respect he should err, it would be a satisfaction to know that its evil consequences would be slight. Whatever might be the effect of his vote, he would at least leave no room for the reproach that the life of any American citizen, now in jeopardy, had been sacrificed by his refusal to grant the desired increase of the Army.

Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, in reply, expressed the surprise and pain with which he had heard Mr. Seward—a surprise and pain only equalled by that created by Mr. Webster, when, on March 7th 1850, he abandoned his life-long devotion to the principles of freedom. [That was the date of Mr. Webster's second great Union speech.] He regretted it the more in behalf of a great party, now almost triumphant, and which had long looked to Mr. Seward as their champion and exponent. That party he believed was unalterably opposed to any increase of the military forces of the country, especially in view of the fact that the army had been mainly employed to crush out freedom in Kansas. From the past we could infer the future use to which it would be applied by the President. Standing armies were held by the fathers to be inimical to civil liberty, and by no vote of his should any addition be made to the present military force of the United States.

Mr. Seward replied briefly, and as a patriot should. "In so far," he said, "as any appeal had been made to him in the name of a "great party," he begged to say that in the discharge of his Senatorial duties he had made it a uniform rule to consult what he honestly believed the welfare of his country, rather than the promotion of partisan aims. It was known that throughout his public life he had sought to recover for freedom the preponderance to which it was entitled, but he had also sought to avoid the besetting danger of all reformers—that of indiscriminate opposition to any and every measure which proceeds from another source than their own."

Not a few of our Southern Congressmen, who are in the habit of denouncing Mr. Seward as the enemy of all that is good, might profitably echo his words and imitate his act.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says that "The agitation prevailing at the capital exceeds that which any former political crisis has produced. Both parties to the issue are girding up their loins for a contest. They might as well dissolve the standing committees, for no more business can be done."

The democrats have held a caucus (which Douglas attended,) at which it was agreed to refer the President's Kansas Message and then pass the Army bill.

The Douglas democrats also held a caucus on the Kansas question. 22 of this party voted with the opposition on a party question in the House, and defeated the Administration.

The Republicans have held several caucuses, and are fully agreed to resist by all parliamentary means the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

A committee of the 23 democrats opposed to the Lecompton constitution visited the President to remonstrate against it. The President received them graciously, but said his course was fixed, and the constitution would go in.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—The Bill providing for a deficiency of $790,000 in the Printing Fund has been defeated in the House of Representatives, 135 to 67. All our members voted with the majority.

It is probable that a bill to pay for the work already done will pass Congress. But there seems, very properly, a determination to put a stop to the wasteful system which squandered $90,000 last year on pictures of rats, mice, squirrels, and other vermin adorning the pages of one of the books ordered to be published.

STATE STOCKS.—Sales in New York of North Carolina 6 per cts. at 94½, and Virginia 6s at 90½.

BEHIND THE TIMES.—The Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, by a vote of 16 to 6, has adopted resolutions disapproving the course of Senator Bell on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and virtually asking for his resignation.

The Tennessee Democrats must have been sadly at a loss for a pretext to instruct Mr. Bell out of his seat, or they have fallen very far in the rear of the Progressive Democracy of the South. The Kansas Bill became a law so long ago that its date is well-nigh, and its principles entirely, forgotten. The present test of Democracy is opposition to the controlling principle of that law.

Such is Fame.—In a review of Parton's life of Aaron Burr, which appears in the *Southern Citizen*, the name of the distinguished and eloquent advocate who assisted in the prosecution against Burr, and was afterwards known as William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, is given in three places, "Wort."

Chas. Courier.

This reminds us of an anecdote which the late Judge Gaston is said to have related with great good humor, of a man down in his section of the State who had never heard of William Gaston, but knew *Billy Gaskins* very well by hearsay.

OBSERVER.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling upon the President for full information in regard to all the elections that have taken place in Kansas, especially setting forth all the facts as to the election of delegates to the convention, with the numbers of the voters in all the counties, in that and the other local elections.

Mr. Wilson then spoke in reply to the President's message, and Mr. Brown, of Miss., in reply to him and in defence of the Message.

On Thursday, the debate on the President's Message was continued by Messrs. Brown, Wilson, Green, Bigler, Polk, and others to a late hour, when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, Mr. Bocock, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring the act of Commodore Paulding, in arresting General William Walker, to have been illegal, and that, though his motives may have been good, his act deserves reprimand. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a minority report on the same subject, declaring that Commodore Paulding acted within the spirit of his instructions.

A discussion relative to a contested election case from Ohio occupied most of the session.

On Thursday, the same case was continued.

On Friday, after considerable discussion on the same case, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, in view of the glaring differences in statements made by the President and Gen. Walker, offered a resolution referring the message to a select committee of fifteen, to inquire into all the facts in regard to the Lecompton constitution, and all subsequent facts and proceedings relative to it, and to the propriety of the admission of Kansas under said constitution, and whether it be satisfactory to the majority of the people of Kansas; with power to send for persons and papers. He then moved the previous question, whereupon, a motion was made to adjourn. A parliamentary fight ensued—the Democrats endeavoring to prevent the question being taken, and the Black Republicans and anti-Lecompton members voting against adjournment. A good humored confusion prevailed.

P. S. We learn from a gentleman who came through Washington on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, that the House was still in session, the parliamentary fight having continued all night, its sameness relieved by an occasional *fist fight!* He heard that there had been two or three such disgraceful rencounters, but he heard the names of the parties to only one of them—Messrs. Keitt of S. C. and Grow of Penn. Whether any damage was done to any of the parties, he did not hear.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs. Sherwood & Long, of the Greensboro' Patriot, propose to issue for 4 months, commencing on April 15, 1858, the "North Carolina Reformer;" "a paper for the million;" "devoted entirely to State issues and to State matters;" in which "national matters and national issues will not be discussed, except when they have a direct bearing upon the financial interests of the State, as in the case of the public lands." "It will advocate a reformation in our financial matters, a re-adjustment of our revenue laws, and a remodeling of our banking system, and will endeavor to show that such a judicious and equitable reform can be effected in these matters, as that our system of railroads can be greatly extended and the resources of the State developed, without laying upon the people burdens too grievous to be borne." It "will eschew all party prejudices, all sectional jealousies, as it is the great design of the publishers to lay before the people, such a plain and unvarnished statement of facts, as will ensure a sufficient majority in our next Legislature—whether they be Democrats, Whigs, or Americans—to carry out such reforms in our financial matters, and our banking system, as will relieve the people from such heavy burdens, and such as will tend to equalize taxation."

The Reformer will be furnished for the 4 months of its proposed existence at 60 cents for a single copy, $5 for 10 copies, and $8 for 20 copies.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—A horse-drover from Kentucky, named Edward Land, was arrested at Madison, Rockingham County, on Sunday last, charged with passing counterfeit money. He was pursued thither by Samuel Alspaugh, Esq., of this County, with whom he staid during one night last week, and to whom, in settling his bill, he passed a $5 counterfeit note on the Bank of the Old Dominion. The evidence was conclusive of their guilt, the prisoners were held to bail in the sums of $1,000 and $3,000 respectively, and failing to give bond, were committed.

The examination proved that Land had upon his person $804 in counterfeit notes, as follows: thirty-four $1 bills on the Bank of Kentucky, Louisville; one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, payable at Fayetteville; one $10 bill on the Bank of Cape Fear; one $10 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Kentucky; one $10 bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C.; one $5 bill on the same; two $20 bills on the Bank of Tennessee; one hundred and twenty-eight $5 bills, Bank of the Old Dominion, Alexandria, Va., dated 9th February, 1853, badly executed; one $5 bill on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, well executed. There is also a $20 note on the Louisiana State Bank, which is set down as doubtful. Besides these spurious notes, Land had with him money to the amount of $162, supposed to be good.

Weaver, the man who accompanied Land, had but little money in his possession, all of which was good, with the exception of a silver dollar.

Mr. Alspaugh deserves credit for his praiseworthy effort to bring the offenders to justice.

Winston Sentinel.

Mr. Daniel McLeod, of Moore county, was drowned in the factory pond at Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 26th ult. His body was found on Friday and an inquest held by the Coroner, whose report was as above.

More Aid.—We learn that the Fayetteville and the Newbern Insurance Companies have each made donations to our Fire Department. Our fire Companies have reason to feel proud of these testimonials to their worth and efficiency.

Washington N. C. Dispatch.

Mr. Buchanan to be Sued for a Breach of Promise.—A young American lady in Paris threatens to sue President Buchanan for breach of promise; she says that dining at her father's table years ago, he said to her—"My dear Miss, if ever I should be President, you shall be mistress of the White House."

A beautiful inscription, it is said, may be found in an Italian grave-yard: "Here lies Etela, who transported a large fortune to heaven in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

One Day Later from Europe.—The steamship Edinburgh, from Glasgow, at New York, brings the following:

LONDON, 16th—noon.—Consols 94¾ a 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, 16th—evening.—Cotton in more demand—sales 7,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation, closing with less free offers.

No political news.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says—

The Banks of Philadelphia have virtually resumed specie payments. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining gold and silver at any of them. It is probable that a formal and general resumption will be announced in the course of a day or two. There is, indeed, no practical impediment in the way, and the public are fully prepared for such a movement.

We learn from a well-informed, though not, perhaps, authoritative source, that the Banks of Baltimore are prepared to resume specie payments in full, and that the consummation of this measure may be expected at any moment.

Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—All the Banks of this city resumed specie payments to-day.

The Banks in Washington will probably resume to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.

Indictment of Gen Walker.—The grand jury have found a true bill against Walker, Anderson, and others.

An Unfounded Report.—The absurd statement going the rounds of the press, to the effect that negotiations are in progress between the administration and Mr. Bernhisel for the withdrawl of the army from Utah, the emigration of the Mormons to some island of the ocean, and the purchase of their lands in Salt Lake Valley by the government, is, of course, altogether destitute of foundation in fact.—*Washington Union.*

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—After a severe struggle to day, the opponents of the Lecompton constitution were defeated in the House by twelve majority. This result has caused great consternation among the republicans and their over-zealous converts from the democracy.

Election Frauds in Kansas.—The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to examine the poll-books returned by the judges of the election from the Kickapoo and other precincts, were in session in Leavenworth on the 22d ult.

The richest thing which has come before the commissioners is the poll-book in which is recorded the names of Wm. H. Seward, Thomas H Benton, Edwin Forrest, Horace Greeley, James Buchanan, John C. Fremont, Millard Fillmore, Stephen A. Douglas, and quite a number of distinguished gentlemen who are recorded as voting there on the 21st day of December last, swelling the list of voters to the number of *one thousand and seventeen*, when in reality, says the Leavenworth Ledger, there is not over *four hundred legal voters in the precinct.*

Gone at Last.—A paper "down South" publishes the death of John Smith, a gentleman well known all over the Union and in an obituary notice says: "Mr. Smith we believe, was the last brother of the family."

Two hundred and sixty-eight coroner's inquests were held at St. Louis during the year 1857. Of these twenty-six were the results of murder, and of ninty-four who were drowned seventy of the bodies were not recognised. The suicides were twenty-eight.

A Virginian in Paris.—A letter from Paris to the N. Y. Times has the following:

A sale is soon to take place in Paris of the furniture belonging to Mr. Parke Custis, of Virginia. This gentleman, who lived twenty years in a modest apartmont of the Faubourg St. Honore, in this city, had but one mania—that of collecting portraits of Washington and Lafayette. He has collected, it is said, 1,176 portraits—engraved, lithographed, in bronze, in plaster or in bust, on foot, on horse, in all forms and in all shapes. Mr. Parke Custis, who is now a *sexagenaire*, is a distant relation of George Washington, and the heir of George Washington Parke Custis, lately deceased. He has returned to the United States on account of his death. Mr. Custis intends to return here to pack up all his portraits and leave with them for his new residence—that of his late relative—at Bridge Creek. At the same time he has ordered from his brother Dantan, ornaments for the vestibule of his house, two colossal statues in marble of his two great heroes.

"How do you and your friend feel now?" said an exultant politician in one of our Western States, to a rather irritable member of the defeated party. "I suppose," said the latter, "we feel just as Lazarus did when he was licked by dogs."

Daily Paper in China.—A daily newspaper, called the *Daily News*, has been started at Hong Kong by Dr. G. M. Ryder. This is the first daily paper that has been published there.

MARRIED,

In Chapel Hill, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Levi Thorne, Mr. JAMES PATTERSON to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the late William Barbee, Esq.

In Guilford county, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. C. Harris, Mr. W. R. LOVE to Miss SARAH J. THOMPSON.

"He had a kindred being sought,
Had searched with restless care,
For that true, earnest woman soul,
Among the bright and fair."

In Washington City, D. C., on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Granbury, A. T. McCALLUM, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss M. C. BECK of thatcity.

DIED,

In this county, at the residence of his father, W. G. McDonald, Jan'y 17th, Mr. W. A. McDONALD, of Monticello, Geo., aged 36 years.

PAY UP.—Mr. C. C. McCrummen will, as usual, attend the Superior Courts for this Circuit, and afford those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, an opportunity to pay up; of which we hope they will not be slow to avail themselves.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 5, 1858.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of CAROLINA CITY LAND CO. will be held at Goldsboro', on Friday 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Officers and taking measures to insure the speedy erection of a Hotel in Carolina City. All landholders are invited to attend.

JNO. H. COOK,
Pres't Carolina City Land Co.
Feb'y 8. 83-tt

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT recently occupied and owned by L. Bellingrath, and now occupied by H. McMillan, on Haymount, will be sold at auction, at the Market House, on Saturday 21st Feb'y 1858 at 12 o'clock. Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises by Mr. J. Martine, or by

A. M. CAMPBELL.
Feb'y 8. 83ts
Carolinian copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 8.

BACON—	12 a 00	LARD,—	14 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	10 a 10¼	Cuba	33 a 35
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 9½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 10 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 10 a 5 25	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	4 90 a 5 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	Whiskey,	40 a 00
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 00 a 0 80	Yellow dip,	2 10 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10	Virgin,	2 10 a 0 00
Oats,	45 a 0	Hard,	1 10 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	38 a 39
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Market quite steady and firm; plenty of buyers, and receipts increasing.

Flour—No change worthy of notice.

Corn—Finds ready market.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 6, 1858.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 2 60, hard 1 60. Spirits 43; receipts light. Cotton 10¼, 10¾, 10⅞ as in quality. Family Flour, State Brands, $5 75. Sale of 1 raft of Timber at $7.

At New York, Southern Flour almost nominal at 4 50 to 4 90 for mixed to good, $5 to $6 for fancy. Wheat, very handsome white Southern, 1 40. Middling uplands cotton 10¾, market very firm and closing in favor of sellers. An active speculative movement, partly on Southern account, is reported in Spirits, which has advanced to 46½.

At Cheraw, for the week ending on the 1st inst., sales of 530 bales of cotton at 7½ to 10½: most sales at 9 to 10: market very active. Flour $5 to 5 15.

At Charleston, Cotton 8¾ to 12½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. Feb'y 6. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for D McNatt, Worth & Utley, S C & L Fox, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, S T Hawley & Son, C W Andrews, W D Watson, J M Vann, Maj Laidley, A Holmes, Stedman & Horne.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3d.—Schr Elvira fm St. Thomas. 5—Danish Brig St. Michael from N. Y.

CONCERT!

THE Concert advertised to take place at the Baptist Church on Thursday evening last was postponed on account of the weather: It will take place THIS EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Admission 50 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the store of P. Taylor, and at the Book Store, or of George Sloan, G. L. Johnson, W. B. Shemwell, and at the door.

Monday, Feb'y 8. 1t

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL
TO BE CLOSED!

THE subscribers will close the above named Hotel on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH next: And will open another House for the entertainment of their customers and the travelling public, of which due notice will be given in this and other papers.

F. N. ROBERTS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, '58 83tf
Carolinian copy.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, &c.

THE Knowledge of God, objectively considered, by Breckinridge, The Prince of the House of David; Simon Suggs; Wild Western Scenes; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Presbyterian Psalmodist; Stoddard's Juvenile Arithmetic; Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Invoice and Reference Files; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 6, 1858.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while extra expense has been incurred in furnishing comfortable lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters.

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.
HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION is now in operation. Its object is to educate young Ladies for Teachers, or College. Its profits will be loaned to young Ladies of limited means who wish to be Teachers: Twenty-five such young Ladies will be admitted now and credited with the entire amount of their tuition until they can teach and pay it. We have a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate between 150 and 200 boarding pupils. All its rooms are well ventilated, and heated with fire places. High Point, from its immediate connection with Salem, its proximity to Normal College, its elevation and healthfulness, and from the intelligence, morality and piety of its citizens, is one of the most eligible sites for a Female School on the N. C. Rail Road. The citizens have pledged themselves to furnish forthwith Globes, Maps, new Pianos, Apparatus, Library, &c. The Sessions correspond with those of Normal College. None but experienced and competent Teachers are or will be employed. Board is $6 per month, exclusive of washing and lights. Tuition in English Branches $6 to $15 per Session. Music on Piano and Guitar $20 per session. Ornamentals at reasonable prices. Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the Session. Half of the expenses required in advance. Books and materials for ornamentals obtained at High Point. For further information address

WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
High Point, Guilford Co., N. C., Feb'y 3, 1858. 83*4ti

NOTICE.
FOR SALE OR RENT,

FOR a term of years, my STORE-HOUSE and LOT at Floral College. For further information address the subscriber at Dondarroch, Robeson County, N. C.

Also for sale, Two well-broke MULES, or a HORSE.

JOHN McINNIS.
Feb'y 1, 1858. 83*6t

NOTICE.

HAVING understood that it was rumored in Fayetteville and other places that I had made an assignment, I am glad to say the report is false. I shall pay 100 cts. to the dollar on all that I owe, and in some instances more, if the rate of exchange on New York continues to rule high as it does now.

M. W. McNAIR.
Springfield, Feb. 5, 1858. 83*2t
Presbyterian copy twice.

1858.
GARDEN SEEDS!
Warranted the Growth of 1857.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1858. 76-12m

Cheese, Lard and Bacon, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Mackerel and Salmon, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

100 Bbls. Lime, best quality, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Molasses and Syrup, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Coffee, Sugar, Salt and Rice, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Powder, Shot, Caps and Guns, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Cotton Yarn, Osnaburgs and Sheeting, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Candles, Soap and Potash, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

DRY GOODS.

A GOOD STOCK well assorted, for sale cheap, by
W. H. CARVER.

Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Soda and Saleratus, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Dried Apples, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Feb'y 8, 1858. 83-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 FIRKINS of GOSHEN BUTTER,
50 Bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes,
125 Boxes of Cheese,
100 " Adamantine Candles.

C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 8, 1858. 83-1m
Presbyterian copy.

TONIC.

From Col. ALBERT PIKE, M. C., from Arkansas:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1856.

"I have used two bottles of your '*Bærhave's Holland Bitters*,' and have found it very useful in case of Indigestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic."

DYSPEPTIC WOMEN NOTICE!—*Bærhave's Holland Bitters* has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease.

CLARA E. SCHUCHMAN.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24, 1856.
(Mrs. S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.)

The late High Sheriff of Allegheny has given us the following:

"I was afflicted with Debility of the digestive organs, amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had *reduced my flesh* considerably. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances and with same disease. Having used your medicine, called *Bærhave's Holland Bitters*, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value.

JOHN FORSYTH.

PITTSBURG, Jan 22d, 1857.
Feb'y 6. 83-2tpd

ROE HERRINGS.

25 HALF Bbls. No. 1 Roe Herrings for sale by
P. A. WILEY.
Feb'y 3. 82-2w

P. A. WILEY

HAS just received and offers for sale,
A choice lot of CHEESE;
No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL;
Also, a fresh supply of
Butter, Soda, Cream and Water CRACKERS.
Feb. 3. 82-3t

CORN! CORN!!

1800 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, for sale at cost and charges, for cash.

E. L. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 4, 1858. 82-4t

Valuable Real Estate and Negroes, for Sale.

WILL be sold (for division) at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 2d of March next, the following property belonging to the Estate of JNO. CROW, deceased.

His late residence on Harrington Hill, 1 mile from the Market House.

1 Dwelling House and Lot, near the Cool Spring, at present occupied by Dr. Black.

1 House and Lot at Liberty Point.

1 Brick Tenement in Market Square, adjoining the Stores of Mr. Jas. Kyle and J. N. Smith.

27 acres of Land on the Camden Road, 4 miles from Town.

1 Tract of Land lying on the Northern Plank Road, 1 mile from Town, adjoining the land of Mr. W. B. Wright and W. Huske.

Pew 69 in Presbyterian Church.

Also, 4 or 5 NEGROES.

Terms at sale.

P. CROW, Adm'r.
Feb'y 4, 1858. 82ts

LAND FOR SALE.

FIVE AND A HALF ACRES LAND in the neighborhood of Chelsea, on both sides the Centre Plank Road, fronting the residence of Hon. J. G. Shepherd and J. M. Rose, Esq., adjoining the lands of Leete, Dobbin and others. It is a desirable location for a residence, either summer or winter, and in an excellent neighborhood.

For particulars enquire of Miss Mary Ann Potter or James Banks, Att'y.
Feb'y 3. 82-3t

FOR SALE.

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE in the country, one mile and a quarter from the Market House. The Tract of Land contains 34 acres. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary outhouses; well of excellent water in the yard; good garden, &c. Terms moderate; for further particulars apply to

P. SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 82-tf

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec'r 7. 66-

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

1858.
INTENTIONS FOR SPRING.

ALREADY our orders are in the hands of Manufacturers for upwards of One Hundred Dozen of the justly celebrated and widely known

"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS.

The styles introduced for the Spring and Summer trade will be entirely new, and cannot fail meeting the taste of any. Persons living at a distance can be fitted exactly by sending with their orders the following measures:—

Size Round the Neck,
" " Wrist,
" " Breast,
" " Waist;

Length from centre of back to shoulder, elbow and hand; and any other particulars as to *with* or *without* collars, and whether *turn-down* or *standing* collars, narrow or broad plaits, &c.

Orders for Shirts and Collars will be promptly attended to at

BALDWIN'S
CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,
88 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C
Jan'y 8. 75-16wpd

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

SECOND STOCK!

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing,—

Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
and Made-up Clothing,

which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.

B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct'r 6, 1857. 49-tf

FALL 1857.

New and Cheap Goods!

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

New Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept'r 28.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-tf

I. M. SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

Admitted to be THE BEST and MOST DURABLE Machine made.

THE Subscriber has taken an agency for the sale of these Machines, and having used them for 18 months, can say there can be no doubt that every family or planter, havin from 10 to 15 persons to clothe, will find them very profitable: a good operator being able to do as much and as good sewing with this Machine in ONE day as can be done by hand in TEN.

Persons wishing to purchase can see two of these machines in use at my factory

Circulars giving full description and prices will be furnished gratis on application. Orders solicited.

A. A. McKETHAN, Agent.
Dec'r 26, 1857. 71-3m

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES, And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence*, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3, *Economy*, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions*, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, July 29. 29-

Fresh Layer Raisins; Mackerel, No.

1 and 2, Half Bbls. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Nov. 30. 64-

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.
Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.
April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.
Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.
Aug. 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 66tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of John McLaurin, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURIN, Adm'r.
Sept. 15, 1857. 43tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us either by Note, or Account, are earnestly requested to call and pay up, by the 1st of January.

After the 15th of January, we intend to resort to more reliable means than dunning for the collection of amounts due us.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 10, 1857. 67-

Pocket Diaries for 1858.

E. J. HALE & SON.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from
9 A. M. to 1 P. M.,
3 P. M. to 5 P. M.,
where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞ *All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.
Oct. 14. 51-tf

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,

43½ NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL sell Cotton, Naval Stores, and Breadstuffs, for a Commission of one per cent. Cotton and Spirits Turpentine forwarded to Northern Ports for five cents per bale and cask; other Naval Stores 2½ cts. per barrel.

REFERENCE.—E. P. Hall, Prest. Br. Bank of the State of N. C.
Nov. 24. 64-3mpd

PLOWS! PLOWS!. PLOWS!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 "
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "

—ALSO—

Mould Boards, Bars and Points to match.

C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 25. 79-1m

NOTICE.

THE Store House formerly occupied by J. S. Carver, at Floral College, is for Rent. For further particulars address J. S. Carver, at Floral College.
Jan. 20, 1858. 79-1m

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 31. 38-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 17. 43tf

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BPLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 28. 62-

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

1000 LBS. MOUNTAIN and GOSHEN BUTTER. For sale low for CASH by

P. A. WILEY.
Dec. 24. 71-tf

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

WORTH & UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 38-

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,
May 21, 1856 6-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA; Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa; "The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixiana; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 16, 1858.

ALMANACS.

THE Farmers and Planters, and Turner's North Carolina Almanacs for 1858.

E. J. HALE & SON.

RICE STRAW.

BALES OF 200 LBS. EACH, at 80 cents per 200 lbs., from the Plantation of Mr. James Moore, convenient for delivery to Steam Boats running on the Cape Fear River. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 14th, 1857. 74-1m

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

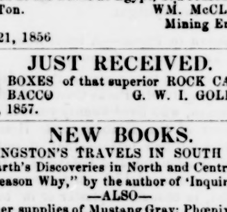
Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

Dr. Hawks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

STANDARD & MISCELLANEOUS *BOOKS.*

DR. KANE'S Arctic Explerations,—cloth, sheep and half calf; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Peru, Phillip 2d, and Conquest of Mexico; Henry Clay's Works, 6 vols; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols; Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; Irving's Works, 15 vols., cloth and sheep; Memoirs of Wm Wirt; Irving's Life of Washington, cloth and sheep; Life and Correspondence of Webster; Com. Perry's Japan Expedition; Abbott's Napoleon; The Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; Recollections of A Life Time, by Goodrich, (Peter Parley;) Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Hallam's, Robertson's, Johnson's, Burke's, Addison's, Hannah More's and Dick's Works; Southey's Common Place Book; Historical Collections of Virginia; Dickens's Complete Works, 13 vols. illustrated; LaMartine's History of Turkey; The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols.,—edited by Dr. McKenzie; Rollin's Ancient History; Constitutional Text Book; Millman's Gibbon's Rome; The Statesman's Manual; Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Chambers' Information for the People; Tytler's Universal History; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols.; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; The Scottish Gael; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.; Waverly Novels in 12, 24 and 27 vols.; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America; Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors; Bulwer's Novels, complete in one vol; Plutarch's Lives; Modern British Essayists; Lyell's Principles of Geology; Tales of the Arabian Nights, 4 vols. illustrated; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor and Guide to Social Happiness; The Bachelor of Salamanca, by Le Sage; History of the Revolutions in Europe; Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott; Hogg's Winter Evening Tales; Woodfall's Junius; McIntosh's Miscellanies; Hamilton's Philosophy and Literature; McAulay's Miscellanies; Marshall's Washington; Life of Pinckney; Brande's Encyclopedia; The Prince of the House of David; The Poetical Works of Hemans, Scott, Campbell, Milton, Byron, Moore, Burns, Shakspeare, &c., in various styles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LAW BOOKS.

DOMAT'S Civil Law;
Roscoe's Crim. Evidence;
Chitty on Contracts;
" " Criminal Law;
" " Pleading;
Stephen on Ditto.;
Chitty on the Law of Carriers;
Selwyn's Nisi Prius,—Am. Notes;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
" Landlord and Tenant;
" on Contracts;
" Leading Cases;
Story on Conflict of Law;
" Equity Jurisprudence;
" on Sales;
" on Partnership;
" Equity Pleadings;
" on Contracts;
Fearne on Remainders;
Edwards on Bailments;
Byles' on Bills;
Tayler's Law Glossary;
Dart on Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate;
Broom's Legal Maxims;
" Commentaries on the Com. Law;
Adams's Equity;
" on Ejectment;
Burrill on Circum. Evidence;
" Law Dictionary
Leading Cases in Equity;
Tidd's Practice—Am. Notes;
Hill on Trustees, " "
Matthews' Presumptive Evidence;
Powell on Mortgages;
Cantwell's Justice;
Supreme Court Reports, &c., &c.
Starkie on Slander;
Sedgwick on the Measure of Damages;
Sedgwick on Statutory and Cons. Law;
Hale's Pleas of the Crown;
Bishop on Marriage and Divorce;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings;
Sanders on Uses & Trusts;
Hargrave & Butler's Coke upon Littleton;
U. States Digest;
State Trials of the U. S;
Russell on Arbitration;
Morris on Replevin;
Troubat on Limited Partnerships;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Powers;
Saunders on Pleading;
" Reports;
Addison on Contracts;
Wharton on Homicide;
Wharton & Stile's Med. Jurisprudence;
Newland on Contracts;
Roper on Legacies;
Williams on Executors;
" on Personal Property;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Gresley's Law of Evidence;
Kent's Commentaries;
Curtis's Commentary;
Bradford's Surrogate Reports;
Tapping on Mandamus;
Crown Circuit Companion
Wiley's N. C. Form Book;
&c. &c.

E. J HALE, & SON.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

DUNGLISON'S Therapeutics and Materia Medica;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Human Physiology;
" Practice of Medicine;
" on New Remedies;
Meigs' Treatise on Obstetrics;
" Woman, and her Diseases;
" Childbed Fevers;
" Diseases of the Uterus;
Dewees on Children;
" " Females;
Horner's Anatomy and Histology;
Miller's Principles of Surgery;
" Practice of do.;
Bartlett on the Fevers of the U. States;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Ricord and Hunter on Venereal, by Bumstead;
Watson's Practice of Physic, by Condie;
Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory;
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy;
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin;
" " the Skin and Hair;
Eve's Surgical Cases;
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" System of Midwifery, by Condie;
" Diseases of Women by do.;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Kirkes' and Paget's Physiology;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
Fownes' Chemistry for Students;
Bartlett on Certainty in Medicine;
Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas;
Bird on the Urinary Deposites;
Pereira's Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Carpenter's Human Physiology, by Smith;
Dickson's Elements of Medicine;
Taylor on Poisons, by Griffith;
Burrows' on Cerebral Circulation;
Wilson on Syphilis;
Draper's Physiology—illustrated;
Solly on the Brain; Hope on the Heart, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 26, 1857.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Bolmar's Fables; Emerson's Arithmetic; Bolmar's French Grammar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; North Carolina Readers; Mitchell's Geographies; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 4, 1857.

Further Supplies of New Books.

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the Author of the Lamplighter; Shirley, by Currer Bell; Mormonism, by Elder Hyde; La Martine's History of Turkey; Moss Side; "Quits," by the Baroness Tautphœus; Modern Reform Examined, by J. C. Stiles; Malcom's Butler's Analogy; Hatfield's American House Carpenter; Noctes Ambrosianæ, Edited by Dr. McKenzie; Kane's Arctic Explorations; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 24.

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

WESTWARD, HO!
10,000 *Acres of Mississippi Bottom Lands for Sale.*

TO persons going West the undersigned would say that he is now offering for sale, cheap for Cash or on short No. 1 paper, a quantity of land situated in the very best Cotton growing region, and possessing every facility of navigation and markets that the planter could desire.

☞ For particulars enquire of S. W. Davis at Charlotte, N. C. JAS. B. GRIFFING.
Charlotte, Jan'y 26, 1858. 80*6t

LUTTERLOH'S
FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED informs the public that the Boats of his line are running as follows:—

Steamer MAGNOLIA leaves FAYETTEVILLE MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at o'clock.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves FAYETTEVILLE TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at o'clock.

Steamer ROWAN, with a full complement of Flats, will make one trip a week or oftener, as circumstances may require.

☞ All goods consigned to me at Wilmington will be forwarded with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 27, 1858. 80*2m

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.

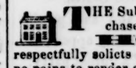
N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Tract of Land known as "Martin's Old Store," on the Yadkin Road, in the County of Moore, containing 300 Acres For particulars apply to J. & J. Waddill, of Fayetteville, or to the subscriber.

CLEMENT DOWD.
Carthage, Jan'y 26, 1854. 80-*6t

STANLY HOTEL.



THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE,**

respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.
Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas, &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on 23d Nov. 1855, his boy DRED. He is 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, complexion light (rather copper colored;) he has but little beard; was raised by Harbord Spencer of Montgomery County, N. C., and afterwards belonged to Noah Smitherman, and was brought to South Carolina by Mr. James Page.

I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said negro to Mr. T. H. Tomlinson, Cheraw, S. C., or if lodged in any jail in North or South Carolina, so that I can get him. He has some relations in Chatham co., N. C., and may possibly be lurking about in that county. J. A. BROWN,
Mars' Bluff, S. C.
Jan'y 13, 1858. 77-*4wpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1857.

Jesse W. Weisiger, Adm'r of John W. Weisiger, vs. Heirs at Law of John W. Weisiger.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Cochran and Merinda his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Robert and Merinda to be and appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in March 1858, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1857.

77*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

VIRGINIA.

At a Circuit Court held for Dinwiddie County, on the 19th day of September, 1857.

Thomas Stewart's Distributees, Plaintiffs, *against* Thompson and others, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THIS day this cause came on again to be heard on the papers formerly read, and the report of Com. R. R. Collier, appointed under a decree of the last March Term, and was argued by counsel: on consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that one of the Commissioners of this Court enquire into and report the names of the remaining original distributees of Thomas Stewart the elder, sometimes called Doctor Stewart, a free man of color, late of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and who are the persons now rightfully entitled to receive the same.

[A Copy.] Test, C. A. HARGRAVE, Clk.

Commissioner Hargrave's Office,
DINWIDDIE C. H., VA., Jan'y 11, 1858

To all whom it may Concern:

TAKE notice, that I have fixed upon the 13th day of February next (1858,) at my office, at Dinwiddie C. H., Va., to make the enquiry required by the above decree.

Given under my hand, as Commissioner in Chancery of the said Court, on the 11th day of January 1858.

77*4w] C. A. HARGRAVE, Com.

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

CAMP HILL MALE INSTITUTE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday of Jan'y 1858. This Academy is located in the lower portion of Moore County, the neighborhood of Lick Creek, the settlement is exceedingly healthy, the citizens moral and good farmers, being a very desirable locality, the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal patronage from abroad as well as from the neighborhood Parents and guardians sending to this institute may rely upon my undivided attention to advance the students in their text books. Another chief design is a moral training. The School will be conducted in the school house at the Poplar Springs, until the new Academy is in a condition to go into, which is now being pushed to a speedy completion and supposed will be finished in eight weeks. As many as may come from abroad can get board within a mile and a half of the Academy, in the most respectable families; board of the first quality not higher than $6 per month.

Terms of tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $7 for English Elementary; $10 for Reading, and writing, and Emerson's first part; $12 50 for English Grammar, Geology, and Emerson's higher Arithmetic; $15 for Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics. For information, address the subscriber, Long Street, Moore County, N. C.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.
Jan'y 9, 1858. 75*1M

Mount Olivet School.

THE Second Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of January 1858. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition at $7, $10 and $15 per Session of five months. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month.

Mount Olivet is a pleasant situation, in the midst of an excellent community, and free from the allurements of vice.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph Co., N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for one Session. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian have been highly satisfactory. The plainness and simplicity with which he imparts instruction, his untiring diligence to take care of the moral character of his students, and his success in gaining their good will, we think cannot fail to procure for him a large share of patronage.

STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
D. B. LEACH,
E. H. PHILLIPS,
M. A. SUGG,
JOHN SPINKS,
HARDY BROWN,
ALFRED BROWER,
Trustees.
Dec'r 24, 1857. 77*4t

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE Lodi Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their

New and Improved Poudrette

for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of New York, from which this fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 00 per barrel. Terms cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicants.

☞ A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 Courtlandt Street, New York.
Dec'r 12. 68*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin I. Dunlap, Ex'r of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd, *against*

Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Hannah P., Joseph B. Ingram, Wincey C. Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W. Borroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump, Adm'r of Clementine B. Crump, dec'd; Eben D. Ingram, Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N. Ingram, Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram, Eben N. Ingram, Horatio Tyson, Presley N. Stanback, The American Bible Society, The Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bill for Construction of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit, that Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Horatio Tyson, Thomas Ingram and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State,—and that the American Bible Society, and the Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are, or are intended to be, beneficiaries under the Will of the said Jeremi